

THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION.

THE PERILS OF WASHINGTON.

LONDON, Dec. 24, 1860.

From Our Special Correspondent.

I wrote you on the 5th inst. at length, stating fully the perils which surround this capital. What I then said receives ample confirmation with the lapse of time. Acts of war for its defense march gradually and surely upon us, and it looks now as though a few weeks would bring them here. Everything depends, as I have before said, upon the action of Maryland, or her presumed action. If that State goes with the secessionists this city will be claimed by them, and a struggle be early initiated to obtain possession of it. The most pertinacious and persevering efforts are being made to drive that State into the gulf of disunion. Resistance has been made by the Governor in refusing to call the legislature together, so that a popular convention can be called to consider the subject. Other conservative interests have been hard at work for the same object. Distinguished gentlemen have, by written and spoken appeals, in public and private, tried to put a stop to the movement for a convention, which is looked upon, and is meant, as a secession step. But it seems now without avail. Regularly or irregularly, the convention will be held. A decided majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature have agreed to call their several bodies together. When they meet, or so many of them as may choose, may meet, the convention will be ordered; and, if things go in Maryland as they go almost everywhere else, that convention will be a secession convention. And if it be so there must come a war to hold Washington. Such are the regular logical steps of this revolutionary drama.

Now, as I have said, it behoves the Free States to look this thing in the face. It is of no use to disguise the fact that there is a strong probability, amounting almost to a certainty, that they must make up their minds to surrender this capital, or fight to preserve it. It is almost one hundred miles within the slaveholding country. A large slaveholding city of 200,000 inhabitants lies between it and the Free State line. It certainly is not large enough to defend itself, however well disposed. But it has no such purpose or choice, except so far as it is influenced to be on the winning side. Uncle Sam being considered the strongest party, the city is to-day nominally a Union city. It would become a divided city, were its capture by the slaveholding States to prove imminent. Its support and defense in an attack is therefore mainly to be found in United States troops. But a combined military effort would easily overpower all that could be mustered from the feeble and fragmentary national forces within reach. Its defense and preservation, therefore, in the long run, depend entirely on a volunteer force to be mustered and brought into the field from the Free States.

Now the point of this, as of my previous letter, is, that in view of existing circumstances, the Free States ought to move. They ought to make military preparations. They ought to get ready to succor and defend the National capital. The National Executive cannot call upon the States. Neither can the military department. They must go to Congress. But Congress is filled with revolutionists, who are ready and able, by obstructive measures, to protect their own treason. If the States are to do anything, therefore, they must do it of their own motion.

I throw out the general considerations applicable to the case, and every man can weigh them, each for himself. The facts are simple, and the reasoning simple. Everybody can understand them, and ought to be able to judge of their force. All ought to remember that events are rapid in revolutionary times, and that the present movements of the Slave States are being made with the utmost celerity, in order to give no time for reaction, or opportunity for counteraction. In this lurks a great danger. Let the Free States be as slow as the Slave States are fast, and they will soon find themselves altogether behind time.

J. S. P.

FROM GEORGIA.
From Our Special Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 7, 1861.

Nearly a hundred men have been sent down to "protect" Fort Pulaski; arms extraordinary have been given the troops by order of the Governor, whose "spirit" and "patriotism" are loudly commended by those whose game he plays, and whose unscrupulous tool he has become. The purpose for which these troops were sent to take the fort, according to the Governor's plea, seems now to be quite forgotten. The men are armed as against a powerful foe; they are doing the best that their limited knowledge of the art of war will permit to make the place they hold impregnable. They boast now that they are ready for any force the sea may bring. Bearing in mind that the fort was seized "lost the enraged people" should take it, does it not seem a little strange to find that the enemy against which the property is to be "protected" is looked for by sea. What army is expected? Clearly not any foreign force, for the Government would not so long have left the place ungarrisoned. Is it possible, Governor Brown, patriotic protector of the public property, that your noble soldiers expect the troops of their own country, and that, expecting them, they mean to receive them with cannons, breech-loading carbines, revolvers, and the saber?

Now that the deed is done, and that the excitement attending the seizure has subsided, there is a slight reaction of feeling. Not among the perambulating bull-dogs of treason who infest railway station, wharf, and groggery. They are always full of whisky and ardor, and they haul up for fuel almost as often as a locomotive engine on a Southern railroad. But there are a large number of people who think of the future, at least occasionally. When you find a merchant who has nothing to do except to look out of his shop and see the crowd pass by; now and then, it may be, when trade is unusually brisk, selling a paper of pins or cutting off some "samples" of cheap calico for a wandering possible customer to take home and examine—this man, I say, has time, place, and inclination for reflection; and he is the type of a great class engaged in divers callings. He sees himself close upon ruin. He will no longer sell on credit, and no one will buy for money, because no one has any wherewith to buy. He sees that total bankruptcy will inevitably come; that result he expects, has long expected, is resigned to the accident. He has had a vague hope that when Secession should be decided on by the people in solemn Conven-

tion, it would be peaceably allowed by the General Government, and that trade would revive, harmony once more reign. Now, however, he is compelled to acknowledge that he and those who have, with him, trusted in the honesty of the men who led them, have been deceived. He sees that the pretended warfare for the issue of the Convention was only a farce; treason, piracy, pillage, have been committed by the men who were loudest in denouncing the employment of force by the North, and an act has been done which ought to bring, and will undoubtedly bring, a terrible war to his very door. Levies of men, forced taxation to support them, absolute ruin before every field, and in every warehouse confiscation, insurrection, all the ordinary evils of war added to others which modern history knows nothing of—thoughts like these troop through the mind of the man I have taken as the true type of a great class, as indeed he is. He will very likely be drunk this evening, and then he will hunger and thirst after warfare, and swagger about “our flag,” the “Empire State of the South,” &c. But he will think again to-morrow, and will very likely have a head ache beside.

Therefore, if we walk about this town, not allowing ourselves to be imposed on by the farsonade going on in the public places, we shall see sullenness and depondency, shall hear some calm regrets, some arguments against the course of the Governor, and not a few unmeasured curses upon such headlong and inexorable action. If you were to take the testimony of the local papers as giving the whole truth, you would believe that even children cry for secession and piracy, and that aged men turn their bleared eyes to the flag of their “noble State,” and request, like old Simeon, to be allowed to die in peace, having seen this glorious day. But the papers lie with deliberate intention. They know that the State of Georgia, instead of bounding at the word secession, has to be spurred and beaten like an unwilling horse, and the Disunionists, whose organs they are, now believe that the only hope for their cause is in committing her to an act which will put her so far on the road out of the Union, that she will be as likely to go forward as to turn back. So, when the act is done, these organs play the same tune, swearing that every man, woman, and child in the South is radiant with joy, and that the only difficult thing to do is to hold the people back. They know they lie.

While there is gloom and doubt in the minds of great numbers in the city, there are many more anxious hearts in the interior, away from the influence of the seaboard. But it may naturally be asked by the Northern man who is accustomed only to free speech and an unrestricted ballot, why, if there exists this conservative feeling, does it not have an effect upon the course of the State, why had it so little apparent effect upon the delegate election of Wednesday, for instance? The answer is very brief and easily given. The conservative men dare not express their views with force enough, and warmth enough, and frequently enough, to influence, as they wish, the masses of the people who are always waiting and ready to be influenced by the arguments of well-known men. They do not dare, I said. This would be with many oaths denied by the disunionist, but it is not denied by the men of whom I speak, nor will it be by him who shall candidly travel about the State, nor can it be truthfully denied by any one.

Now, let me tell you, as illustrating better than anything else I can write, what a planter of more than average wealth said to me the other day, as we walked up and down the platform of a railway station, waiting for the arrival of the junction train. You must bear in mind that he was a slaveholder, Southern by birth, by education, and in feeling, hating the Republican party with a terrible bitterness, calling them all Abolitionists, and Mr. Hamlin “a free negro;” he was a man of considerable importance in his own neighborhood, and, as I learned from the salutation of an acquaintance, a magistrate also. From his conversation in the cars I had discovered, however, that he was not a rabid Secessionist, if in favor of secession at all. As we waited, one of the noisy Disunionists, to be seen anywhere, was haranguing a knot of people, roaring for war, and cursing the Administration heartily; when we had reached the other end of the platform, and were alone, my companion said, quietly enough, but with a sort of weary irony: “That is a fair specimen of the teachers of the Southern people; no other teachers are now allowed. We have a good deal changed, I say; I would not have believed, ten years ago, that the time would ever come when I could not stand up in Georgia and say what I thought it best to say, at least free from personal peril, and that such a man as that, yonder, would ever represent the class which entirely controls the shifting people. I have certain decided opinions upon the policy of immediate secession, or of secession at any time, I have the right to hold such opinions; it is my duty to hold some decided views, situated as I am in my county. But I cannot come out openly, loudly, boldly, in defense of my opinions, with the desire to spread them. I should be injured in my property—perhaps, probably indeed, in my own person; yes, I am ashamed to say, I believe I should be mobbed, that my buildings would be burned, and that I should be forced to leave the State. For, when a man once falls under the hand of the mob, though they only threaten him to-day, they will doubtless return to-morrow and burn his property, and the next day they will bring a rope, with them, looking out along the way for a convenient tree with a strong limb.”

I said to him: “Can it be that you do not exaggerate the danger of making your opinions known?” He replied: “I do not exaggerate. I know what I am talking about. I am even now, at home, regarded with suspicion, because my views are well known, and some of my oldest acquaintances are shy of me. This is not so much because they fear the present consequences of acknowledging they know me, but they say it may prejudice them by and by.” “How is that?” “Why, I can’t tell you better than to repeat what one of the fastest Secessionists said the other day about Stephens, ‘Never mind,’ said he. ‘When the State goes out, and we are on our own hook, these fellows have got to walk straight and keep quiet, or they’ll walk into trouble.’”

I spoke then of the approaching election of delegates, asking if the freedom of the ballot was not allowed. He replied that he believed men were permitted to vote for whom they chose to vote; but the trouble was to have such candidates put up as they wanted to vote for. “See here,” said he, “let us suppose we have a meeting to

nominate candidates. There are to be resolutions adopted, and the meeting must express its views on the question of secession. But if there happen to be twenty or thirty such fellows as that one out there present, they will control the meeting, hinder the anti-secessionists from saying anything, and will rush through their resolutions and carry their nominations just because no one could oppose them with safety. It is all very well to talk about boldness; but a mob is a mob, and no honor comes from maltreatment at their hands. So, don't you see we might about as well be forbidden to vote for whom we please as to be forbidden to nominate or advocate the nomination of whom we please? I have the right to vote for A., B., or C., on the 2d of January, if I choose; but neither of them is a candidate, and I am not allowed, a week before the 2d, to make a speech in favor of either of them." I asked my companion what would be the result of this State of things after the State had seceded. His reply deserves to be remembered. He said, "The result will be a tremendous emigration to the Free States."

THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY THOMPSON.

SON.

The following is the President's letter accepting Secretary Thompson's resignation:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1861.

SIR: I have received and accepted your resignation, on yesterday, of the office of Secretary of the Interior.

On Monday evening, 31st December, 1860, I suspended the orders which had been issued by the War and Navy Departments to send the Brooklyn with reinforcements to Fort Sumter. Of this I informed you by the mail evening. I stated to you my reason for this suspension, which you knew, from its nature, would be speedily removed. In consequence of your request, however, I promised that these orders should not be renewed "without being previously considered and decided in Cabinet." This promise was faithfully observed. On a special Cabinet meeting on Wednesday, 24 January, 1861, in which the question of sending reinforcements to Fort Sumter was amply discussed by yourself and others. The decided majority of opinions was against you. At the moment, the answer of the South Carolina "Commissioners" to my communication to them of 31st December was received and read. It produced much indignation among the members of the Cabinet. After a further brief conversation, I employed the following language: "It is now all over, and reinforcements must be sent to Fort Sumter. You are certainly right, that after this letter from the Cabinet would be unanimous, and I heard no dissenting voice. Indeed, the spirit and tone of the letter left no doubt on my mind that Fort Sumter would be immediately attacked, and hence the necessity of sending reinforcements there without delay." With you adding by way of saying, "Jan. 2, this subject was again discussed in the Cabinet," you said, "but certainly no conclusion was reached, and the War Department was not justified in ordering reinforcements without something more than this." You are certainly right in alleging that of the cabinet was reached." In this your recollection is entirely different from that of your four oldest colleagues in the Cabinet. Indeed, my language was so unmistakable that the Secretaries of War and the Navy proceeded to act upon it without any further intercourse with myself. I thought that I should be opposing these reinforcements, that I thought you would resign in consequence of my decision. I deeply regret that you have been mistaken in point of fact, though I firmly believe nothing more marred. Still, it is certain you have not the least loss of respect or confidence in me. Sincerely, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON.

LETTER FROM VICE-PRESIDENT BRECKINRIDGE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 6, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I think all thoughtful men will approve your conduct in convening the Legislature.

Within a few weeks, I have received many letters, chiefly from the friends of secession, in which they have expressed a fair adjustment of our political troubles, which I have not answered for reasons satisfactory to my own mind, among which has been a lingering hope that some acceptable plan of settlement might be proposed by Congress, securing the rights to remain silent, and without intending to burden you with an extended letter, I will offer a few thoughts upon the question of public affairs.

I am convinced that no thorough and satisfactory plan will be proposed to the States by our Congress, and that the country will have disclosed differences too radical to admit of agreement.

At an early day in the session, on the motion of a Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Powell), a committee of thirteen Senators was appointed to consider the question of secession. It was composed of representatives from different parts of the Union. After long conferences, for many days, the Chairman reported to the Senate that they had been wholly unable to agree, and a reference to the journal of the committee will reveal the radical differences between the different members.

Propositions conceived in a spirit of patriotic concession were offered by Senator Crittenden. I refer to them because they concede much to the spirit of conciliation. They embrace the following as amendments to the Constitution:

1. That Congress shall have no power to abolish Slavery in the forts, dock-yards, and other places under its jurisdiction in the Southern States.

2. Not to prevent the transportation of slaves from one Slaveholding State to another, nor to any Territory or other place, nor to decide, whether the transportation be coastwise or inland.

3. Not to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, while it exists in Maryland or Virginia, nor without the consent of the inhabitants, and compensation to the owners.

4. As to regard to the Territories:

That in all the Territories now held or hereafter to be acquired north of latitude 36° 30' Slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall be prohibited, while in all Territory now held or hereafter to be acquired south of latitude 36° 30' Slavery or involuntary servitude shall be recognized and protected; in both cases, the prohibition on one side of the line, and the protection on the other, covering the period of Territorial existence.

These provisions, the resolutions propose, shall be made a part of the Constitution, and shall stand with the present instrument in the Constitution relative to the representation of three-fifths of the slaves, and the return of fugitive slaves, shall not be subject to future alteration. As subsequently modified, they contain, among other things, a very proper declaration that citizenship and suffrage shall not be conferred on persons in whole or in part of African descent.

A glance at these resolutions will show the immense concession they offer for security and peace. Leaving out of view for a moment the territorial question, the other proposed amendments are but declaratory of the rights of the States. Congress has no power now to abolish Slavery in the places within its jurisdiction in the Southern States, nor to prevent the transportation of slaves from one slaveholding State or Territory to another. Nor are persons of African descent citizens of the United States; and the basis of Federal representation and the return of fugitives are also stipulated for in the present instrument. If it be said that Congress may constitutionally abolish Slavery in this District, I will not pause to argue the question, but only enter a protest against the assumption.

If agreed to, they should be unamendable parts of the Constitution, and the States, as well as the Union, would be bound to abide by them. To change the instrument in a manner prescribed by itself.

It must be confessed that it offers but a faint hope of security and good faith when powers not granted to Congress by the Constitution must again be expressly denied, and the provisions made under the late Slave Code, comprehensions of a sectional and growing majority.

Upon these points, then, as I suppose, there is concession neither upon the one side nor the other. The Free States are only asked to agree that they will never use their growing power to interfere with the South of course, and that they will be essential to its safety.

I come now to the vast concession to the North. The Northern States assert, with great unanimity, the right of all the citizens of all the States to enter the common Territories with their property, of whatever kind, including slaves, and to have protection by the United States. This right is sustained by a highly respectable class of opinion in the Northern States, and has been affirmed by the highest judicial tribunal known to the Constitution. It does not fall within the scope of this letter to reargue the question. I treat it as a settled right, upon which the argument has been exhausted.

There is a territorial amendment offered, so far as the Southern States and their slave property are concerned, to yield this right in three-fourths of the existing Territory to save it in the remaining fourth. The citizens of the Northern States and their property are to be protected in all the Territories, and the Southern States with their property in one-fourth of it.

*Note.—The language of Mr. Crittenden's resolution on this point may be misread as misconstruction, but I know that it was intended to embrace all seceding Territory north of 36° 30'.

[illegible]

"And if the questions are answered in the affirmative, as I presume they will be, I put as

"Question 4. How, and upon what principle, do you make the distinction between executing one law and not another? Is it not the same principle, and does it incur the penalty of treason and introduce civil war into our midst, by resisting the same process for the execution of other laws in South Carolina?"

"And I will tell you in advance that it will not do you to put yourself on the ground assumed by some of the distinguished gentlemen here, that there is a State that has declared herself out of the Union, and one that has taken no such ground, because you and those of our party who profess to coöperate with you, utterly and wholly deny that any State has the right to declare herself out of the Union, except on the ground of revolution; and I suppose none of you will deny the right of any and all Governments to put down revolution, and that if not successful, that revolution is treason.

"Question 5. Did not you and those whose course you said did not exempted resistance to the authorities of the General Government, if it should find it necessary to resort to force in order to execute the laws, adopt the platform of our party, together with those candidates who planted themselves on that platform in good faith, and with an honest purpose to act in accordance with the principles of the Union?"

"Question 6. Did not you and they recommend to the people of this State the support of our candidates, upon the ground of their superior nationality, because they were known to be in favor of the preservation of the Union, the vindication of the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws?"

"Question 7. If you and they were for six months engaged in urging the people of Virginia to support this platform and its candidates, will you inform me now what Union it was you were for preserving, what Constitution it was you were for vindicating, and what laws you were for enforcing?"

"Question 8. According to your understanding, and those who concur with you in your present position, were our platform also a delusion and a cheat, or did we not earnestly and honestly lodge ourselves to each other, and to the world, on the ground of the laws of the Union for the perpetration of the Union of the thirty-three States, composing the Confederacy which was formed by our fathers? Was it not the supremacy of the Constitution which authorizes the use of force to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion? And was not the enforcement of all laws the duty of the State? Or was it only certain selected laws in certain selected localities that you were for enforcing?"

"Question 9. If it was your intention only to execute such laws in the Southern States as Southern interests were concerned in, and which were in accordance with principles of fairness and common honesty, that you should have asked our friends at the North to unite with us on the general platform, without informing them that you were for using force to execute laws among them, but that they should not be allowed to use force to the same end?"

"Question 10. After having prevailed on 74,724 voters of Virginia to stand by you in your recommendation to uphold the Union, to protect the Constitution, and to enforce the laws—and since by their votes the States were carried for John Bell and Edward Everett, do you think you are at liberty now to turn your backs on the Union, and tell those to whom you are not slaveholders, and tell them that the Union which our fathers established is not worth contending for—that the Constitution is a toy and a plaything for the sport of folly, and passion, and resentment, and that they have no standard to follow, and that they are at liberty now to choose to set itself up in defiance of all laws and all constitutional authority?"

"Question 11. Do you think you have a right now to plunge this State into all the horrors of civil war, and involve the people of Virginia in all the same reason, by espousing a platform for the perpetration of the Union, and then to turn your backs on the Union, and thereby transfer the battle-ground from South Carolina to Virginia, and then to call upon the non-slaveholding population of the State to do all the fighting for slaveholding sympathies only, while the property is not in the hands of the slaveholders, and that it is a hazardous one to the slaveholding interests of this State?"

"Question 12. Don't you think, as South Carolina is the only State that has taken steps from which war is likely to result, that *here* is the soil upon which the war (if any) should be fought, and that the people of the North and those children should not be subjected to the horrors that will attend it, by transferring the scene from the rice and cotton fields of that State to the hearthstones of Virginia?"

"Question 13. In this view of the subject, don't you think it is not only becoming and more chivalric on the part of those who think South Carolina is justified in her present position, and who recommend resistance to the General Government if the President of the United States should feel that the obligations of his oath require him to execute the laws, and who have no objection, should I understand their service to South Carolina, go down there, and make that the scene of their heroism and renown, instead of stirring up the worst passions of our nature, and dragging those into the difficulty who do not believe South Carolina is justified in what she is doing, and who have no sympathy with her, but hate with all she has excited, and the insulting manner in which she has treated Virginia?"

"Question 14. As far as South Carolina can make herself so, is she not now as foreign to us as the people of Naples or of Rome, or of Constantinople, or of the British Isles, or of the Pope on the one hand, or of Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi on the other, who wish to take a part in the Italian war, ought they not to assume an individual responsibility, and should they not seek the plains of Italy for a display of their valor, and not arrive to involve their own country in the contest?"

"Question 15. Finally, do you think you have a right to find fault with and complain of 'us' who stood by you in the late contest, in favor of 'The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws,' and who have no objection to our Federal Government, because we cannot stultify ourselves as we think we should, by now declaring we will let the Union all the Constitution be trodden down, and the laws violated with impunity?"

MINOR ITEMS.
PLOTTED FULL A YEAR AGO.

A correspondent, writing to us from Baltimore, says:

"I have recently come to the knowledge of an incident, that proves how wide-spread and premeditated is the conspiracy to overthrow our Federal Government. It is this: An officer of the U. S. Army met, a Tennessee friend in Paris last Fall, and, to his surprise, found him a resident of this city. On inquiry, his friend told him that he encountered in Genoa last Spring a South Carolinian, with whom he had the most intimate relations, and to our profound regret, a man who was at actual plot for disrupting the American Union. The Tennesseeer forthwith returned home, and verified the information of the South Carolinian, whereupon he sold all his slaves, for he was an extensive cotton planter, and all his lands, and, with his family, emigrated to the United States, and he has since the remainder of his days, having invested his fortune in the European funds."

SEIZURE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT MOUNT VERNON, AND OF FORT MORGAN.

It is a remarkable fact that although the Arsenal is situated only 28 miles from the city, and the object of the expedition was bruited about for some time, the Arsenal, its departure, Capt. Reno, in charge of the Arsenal, and the troops, were not known to the public until they were in its command, and without the faintest prospect of reinforcement or retreat, it would have been not only foolhardy but criminal in that gallant officer to offer resistance. All the dispositions were, however, taken against even the possibility of our success, and the Arsenal was surrounded by the Arsenal companies some 35 acres, and are enclosed by a wall 14 feet high. Yet the Guard Lafayette, detached as a scaling party to the rear, were within the wall as soon, if not earlier, than any of the other detachments. The scaling party, being agile, and most of them climbing to the top of the wall, and leaped from the 14-foot wall, while the other detachment forced the gates. Had there been a strong defensive force, they could have made no effectual resistance, so sudden was the surprise, and so rapid the whole movement. In the Arsenal were found 20,000 stand of arms, 1,500 barrels of cannon, and 800,000 pounds of gunpowder, and a large amount of other munitions of war. A few hours after the capture, the expedition, with the exception of the Washington Light Infantry, Capt. Gracie, who are in charge, and the men on their way back to the city, were ordered to the rear, and the other occupants of the Arsenal, and their families, were all dispersed, on the parole of the captain that no hostile demonstration would be attempted.

(Mobile Advertiser, Jan. 6.)

THE HURRY BEFORE LINCOLN GETS IN.

Commenting on the above seizure of the Arsenal and fort, *The Mobile Advertiser* says:

"The worst has been done and is done, and happily in the face; the alternative is to be done and hoped—yes, we may, we think, with impunity. Let every patriot, North and South, be on his guard. Let us remember that our country is in the hands of the Federal Government, and before its powers pass into the hands of the actual Administration. Before the end of the month the Administration of many confidential persons by a united authority, as one body, will be in the hands of the Government at Washington, and the Government at Washington, by treaty, will treat of war or peace to force upon the Administration, and it must decide which side shall be transmitted to its success."

WHAT THEY DO AT FORT MORGAN.

It is no holiday work for the spruce Mobile soldiers, this occupation of Fort Morgan. They are laboring